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(54) Cosmetic composition.

(57) A composition suitable for topical application to mammalian skin or hair comprises:

(a) a growth factor chosen from:

- (i) transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- α),
- (ii) transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β),
- (iii) insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1),
- (iv) fragments thereof of one or more of said growth factors, and
- (v) mixtures thereof of said growth factors or fragments of said growth factors; and

(b) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle for the growth factor or fragments thereof;

the total amount of growth factor being sufficient to increase hair growth in the rat, when the composition is applied topically thereto over a period of no more than 3 months, by at least 10% more than that obtainable using a control composition from which the said growth factor has been omitted, in accordance with the Rat Hair Growth Test.

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COSMETIC COMPOSITION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition for topical application to mammalian skin, the composition containing a hair growth promoter which is capable of promoting terminal hair growth, especially on the human scalp.

BACKGROUNDThe Hair Bulb

The hair bulb is a compact, elongate structure, located in the dermis, and forms the lower most part of the hair follicle. The bulb is composed of three main cellular groups:

- (i) a compact group of fibroblasts including a capillary system known as the dermal papilla;
- (ii) surrounding epithelial tissue, a component of which proliferates and differentiates to give rise to the mature hair shaft, and
- (iii) a group of fibroblasts present around the outside of the bulb in the connective tissue sheath.

It is well recognised that the dermal papilla is essential for hair growth [Oliver R F (1970) J Embryol EXP Morphol 23, 219-236] and that, consequently, it is also essential for the proliferation of the adjacent epithelial cells which give rise to hair.

The Hair Growth Cycle

It should be explained that in most mammals, hair does not grow continuously, but undergoes a cycle of activity involving alternate periods of growth and rest. The hair growth cycle can be divided into three main stages, namely:

- (i) the growth phase known as anagen, during which the hair follicle penetrates deep into the dermis with the cells of the bulb dividing rapidly and differentiating to form the hair,
- (ii) the transitional stage known as catagen, which is heralded by the cessation of mitosis, and during which the follicle regresses upwards through the dermis and hair growth ceases,
- (iii) the resting stage known as telogen, in which the regressed follicle contains a small secondary germ with an underlying ball of tightly packed dermal papilla cells.

The initiation of a new anagen phase is revealed by rapid proliferation of epithelial cells in the germ, expansion of the dermal papilla and elaboration of basement membrane components. The hair cycle is then repeated many times until, as a consequence of the onset of male pattern baldness, most of the hair follicles spend an increasing proportion of their time in the telogen stage, and the hairs produced become finer, shorter, and less visible; this is known as terminal to vellus transformation.

PRIOR ARTAlleged Baldness Cures

Although there have been many claims in the scientific literature to the promotion or maintenance of hair growth, by the topical application of hair tonics and the like, with the possible exception of minoxidil, none has ever proved to be effective or to be sufficiently free from disadvantageous clinical side effects, whether administered topically, orally or systemically, to warrant commercial exploitation as an ethical pharmaceutical, proprietary medicine, or as a cosmetic product. Possibly, the only means which has met with partial success for growing hair on the bald or balding human head is transplantation of hair to the bald areas. This is, however, a painful operation and is not always successful. Furthermore, it is immediately

apparent to the casual observer that the subject has received a hair transplant and it may take many months or even years before hair regrowth, following this operation, assumes an appearance which resembles that of naturally growing hair.

Among the many hair regrowth studies that have been reported in the literature, there is included the work of Bazzano as described in PCT International Publication No. WO 85/04577. This publication describes a composition which is useful for increasing the rates of hair growth on mammalian skin, prolonging the anagen phase of the hair growth cycle and for treating various types of alopecias. The composition in question contains a pyrimidine carbamate.

It has also been reported in US patent no. 4 139 619 to Chidsey assigned to the Upjohn Company, that a topical composition comprising minoxidil as the free base or acid addition salt thereof, or certain specified related iminopyrimidines, is useful in stimulating the conversion of vellus hair to growth as terminal hair, as well as increasing the rate of growth of terminal hair.

In spite of the apparent stimulation of hair growth or regrowth in a small percentage of patients reported independently by Bazzano and Chidsey, there is some concern that systemic side-effects can result, particularly following topical application of minoxidil. Thus it is generally recognised in the medical literature that the side effects of orally administered minoxidil are very serious, and include fluid retention, tachycardia, dyspnea, gynecomastia, fatigue, nausea and cardiotoxicity.

It has also been proposed in DE-A-3 431 266 (Birzer) to administer externally or internally hair bulb cells with the papilla from slaughtered animals in order to stimulate growth and genesis of hair and to counteract hair loss and hair greying. The cells are obtained from the hide of animals and can be applied internally by injection or as tablets or drops, and externally as shampoos, creams and soaps.

The isolation of dermal papillae from human hair follicles has been reported by Messenger, A.G., British Journal of Dermatology (1984), 110, 685-689. Messenger has established primary cell cultures from the papilla explants in a nutrient medium.

In addition to the alleged benefits of employing the pyrimidine carbamates of Bazzano or minoxidil of Upjohn, many other hair regrowth studies have been reported in the literature. In particular, the work of Meyer et al (1961) in the Proceedings of the Society of Experimental and Biological Medicine, 108, 59-61, is worthy of mention. Meyer and his co-workers repeatedly injected acid mucopolysaccharides into the skin of shaved rabbits and reported observing the initiation of the hair growth cycle with stimulation of hair growth which in some instances appeared to be thicker than usual. They found that heparan sulphate was particularly active, while dermatan sulphate and chondroitin-6-sulphate were also active in this respect, but to a lesser extent.

It has also been reported by Frajdenrajch in EP-A-0 035 919 to include chondroitin sulphate in a hair composition in order to prevent loss and encourage growth of the hair.

Also, Shansho Seigaku in JA-59/186911 describes a shampoo containing a mucopolysaccharide such as chondroitin sulphate.

There are also other references, mainly of Japanese origin, which claim the use of chondroitin sulphate in preparations for topical application to human skin, particularly as hair tonics.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

The reported role of the dermal papilla which is situated at the base of the hair follicle, and the closely related cells of the connective tissue sheath which surrounds the hair follicle are alleged to be of key importance in governing the cyclic behaviour of hair follicles. This has been shown, for example, directly by Oliver R F (1970) J Embryol Exp Morphol., 23, 219-236, and the changes in the dermal papilla during the hair cycle are consistent with these observations. At the end of anagen, there is a sudden loss of fibronectin [Couchman J R and Gibson W T, (1985) Dev Biol., 108, 290-298] and metachromatic (glycosaminoglycan) staining [Montagna W et al, (1952) Q J Microsc Sci., 93, 241-245] from the connective tissue matrix of the dermal papilla which then undergoes condensation.

Conversely, expansion and elaboration of new matrix is associated with the onset of anagen. A direct role of matrix components in stimulating hair growth was suggested by the work of Meyer et al (1961), [supra].

It is accordingly apparent that glycosaminoglycan breakdown is an important early change in catagen, and since there is already evidence for a link between the presence of intact glycosaminoglycans and hair growth, we have suggested that prevention of glycosaminoglycan breakdown may lead to earlier onset and/or prolongation of anagen. This would effectively retard hair loss and reverse baldness.

Experience has shown that it is difficult to harvest a substantial quantity of dermal papilla cells, either

by dissection or by the enzymic treatment of animal hides advocated by Birzer [supra]. Furthermore, it has been discovered that the dermal papilla cells obtained from animals are not effective in promoting hair growth in the human subject, and that ideally, human dermal papilla cells should be employed for this purpose. Accordingly, cells derived from one host (e.g. cow) are immunologically distinct from any other species (e.g. man), and therefore, it is not surprising that upon injection, they are rejected by the new host's immune system and destroyed.

Accordingly, if it is desired to promote hair growth in other mammals using animal cells, then ideally dermal papilla cells derived from the corresponding species of mammal should be employed.

Having regard to the fact that man has sought ways and means for promoting hair growth or regrowth in the bald or balding human subject since time immemorial, without discovering a totally safe, feasible and satisfactory treatment for promoting hair growth, it is all the more surprising that a means has now been discovered for generating hair growth factors from mammalian dermal papilla cells.

Essentially, we have been able to isolate hair follicles from skin and culture dermal papilla cells derived therefrom in a nutrient medium to obtain enhanced numbers of cells. Culture supernatants, have been harvested from cultured human dermal papilla cells, and after concentration, quantities of specific growth factors have been isolated and identified. When these identified growth factors are applied topically to bald or balding human scalps in a sufficient amount, they have been shown to promote, maintain or increase hair growth or regrowth.

DEFINITION OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the invention provides a composition suitable for topical application to mammalian skin or hair, which comprises:

(a) a growth factor chosen from:

- (i) transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- α),
- (ii) transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β),
- (iii) insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1),
- (iv) fragments thereof of one or more of said growth factors, and
- (v) mixtures thereof of said growth factors or fragments of said growth factors;

(b) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle for the growth factor or fragments thereof;

the amount of growth factor being sufficient to increase hair growth in the rat, when applied topically thereto over a period of no more than 3 months, by at least 10% more than that obtainable using a control composition from which the said growth factor has been omitted, in accordance with the Rat Hair Growth Test.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The Growth Factor

The composition according to the invention comprises a growth factor chosen from:

- (i) transforming growth factor- α (TGF- α),
- (ii) transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β),
- (iii) insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF 1), and

mixtures thereof, in an amount sufficient to increase hair growth in the rat, when applied thereto, by at least 10% more than that obtainable using a control composition from which said growth factor has been omitted.

Transforming Growth Factor- α is the subject of the paper by Derynck et al, in Cell 38 287-297, August 1984 entitled "Human Transforming Growth Factor - α : Precursor Structure and Expression in E.Coli". In this paper, which is hereby incorporated by reference, it is stated that TGF- α is secreted by many human tumours and can induce the reversible transformation of non nontransformed cell lines. TGF- α in its mature form is a protein comprising fifty amino acid residues and its amino acid sequence is given in Figure 4 on page 289 of the above paper. TGF- α protein has also been found in some tissues during normal embryonic development, and in epidermis.

TGF- α has not previously been isolated from the dermal papilla nor has its role in inducing, maintaining or increasing hair growth been reported. TGF- α is available commercially and can be prepared using

classical peptide synthesis, or by recombinant DNA technology.

Transforming growth factor- β is the subject of a paper by Derynck et al in Nature 316 701-705, August 1985 entitled "Human Transforming Growth Factor - β Complementary DNA Sequence and Expression in Normal and Transformed Cells". In this paper, which is hereby incorporated by reference, it is stated that TGF- β has been isolated from tumour and normal cells and tissues including kidney, placenta and blood platelets. TGF- β in its mature form is a protein comprising 112 amino acid residues and its amino acid sequence is given in figure 1 on page 702 of this paper. TGF- β has not previously been isolated from the dermal papilla, nor has its role in inducing, maintaining or increasing hair growth been reported. TGF- β is available commercially and is usually purified from human or porcine platelets.

Insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) is the subject of a paper by Jansen et al, in Nature, 306 609-611, December 1983 entitled "Sequence of cDNA Encoding Human Insulin-like Growth Factor I Precursor". In this paper, which is hereby incorporated by reference, it is stated that IGF-1 has been isolated from the liver. IGF-1 in its mature form is a protein comprising 70 amino acid residues, and its amino acid sequence is given in figure 2 on page 610 of this paper.

It has been reported that IGF-1 is manufactured by the dermal papilla, but its role in inducing, maintaining or increasing hair growth has not been reported. IGF-1 is available commercially and can be prepared using classical peptide synthesis, purified from human serum or manufactured by recombinant DNA technology.

The amount of growth factor to be incorporated with a suitable vehicle into compositions for topical use can vary widely, but in general, an amount of from 0.0002 to 10mg/ml is suitable. Preferred concentrations of each of the growth factors are:

for TGF- α : from 0.0005 to 30 μ g/ml, preferably from 5 to 300 ng/ml
for TGF- β : from 0.0002 to 20 μ g/ml, preferably from 0.2 to 200 ng/ml
for IGF-1 : from 0.0002 to 70 μ g/ml, preferably from 2 to 700 ng/ml

It is possible to employ any one of the three growth factors, or a combination of any two or, indeed, all three growth factors in composition according to the invention.

The Vehicle

The composition according to the invention also comprises a solid, semi-solid or liquid cosmetically and/or physiologically acceptable vehicle, to enable the hair growth factor substance to be conveyed to the skin at an appropriate dilution. The nature of the vehicle will depend upon the method chosen for topical administration of the composition. The vehicle can itself be inert or it can possess physiological or pharmaceutical benefits of its own.

The selection of a vehicle for this purpose presents a wide range of possibilities depending on the required product form of the composition. Suitable vehicles can be classified as described hereinafter.

It should be explained that vehicles are substances which can act as diluents, dispersants, or solvents for the hair growth factor which therefore ensure that it can be applied to and distributed evenly over the hair and/or scalp at an appropriate concentration. The vehicle is preferably one which can aid penetration of the hair growth factor into the skin to reach the immediate environment of the hair follicle. Compositions according to this invention can include water as a vehicle, and/or at least one cosmetically acceptable vehicle other than water.

Vehicles other than water that can be used in compositions according to the invention can include solids or liquids such as emollients, solvents, humectants, thickeners and powders. Examples of each of these types of vehicles, which can be used singly or as mixtures of one or more vehicles, are as follows:

Emollients, such as stearyl alcohol, glyceryl monoricinoleate, glyceryl monostearate, propane-1,2-diol, butane-1,3-diol, mink oil, cetyl alcohol, isopropyl isostearate, stearic acid, isobutyl palmitate, isocetyl stearate, oleyl alcohol, isopropyl laurate, hexyl laurate, decyl oleate, octadecan-2-ol, isocetyl alcohol, eicosanyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, cetyl palmitate, dimethylpolysiloxane, di-n-butyl sebacate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl stearate, butyl stearate, polyethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, lanolin, sesame oil, coconut oil, arachis oil, castor oil, acetylated lanolin alcohols, petroleum, mineral oil, butyl myristate, isostearic acid, palmitic acid, isopropyl linoleate, lauryl lactate, myristyl lactate, decyl oleate, myristyl myristate;

Propellants, such as trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, monochlorodifluoromethane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, propane, butane, isobutane, dimethyl ether, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide;

Solvents, such as ethyl alcohol, methylene chloride, isopropanol, acetone, castor oil, ethylene glycol

monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dimethyl sulphoxide, dimethyl formamide, tetrahydrofuran;

Humectants, such as glycerin, sorbitol, sodium 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate, soluble collagen, dibutyl phthalate, gelatin;

5 Powders, such as chalk, talc, fullers earth, kaolin, starch, gums, colloidal silicon dioxide, sodium polyacrylate, tetra alkyl and/or trialkyl aryl ammonium smectites, chemically modified magnesium aluminium silicate, organically modified montmorillonite clay, hydrated aluminium silicate, fumed silica, carboxyvinyl polymer, sodium carbocymethyl cellulose, ethylene glycol monostearate.

10 Activity Enhancer

The composition according to the invention also preferably comprises a means for enhancing the activity of the hair growth factors, especially to enhance their penetration through the skin following topical application, with the consequence that hair growth can be promoted.

15 The vehicle present in the composition according to the invention preferably functions as or comprises an activity enhancer which can be chosen from a wide variety of molecules capable of functioning in different ways to enhance the benefit of the hair growth factors. Particular classes of activity enhancers include other hair growth stimulants, protein stabilising agents and penetration enhancers and cationic polymers, whose presence can further improve the delivery of the hair growth factor through the stratum corneum to the immediate environment of the hair follicle.

Some activity enhancers can also function as vehicles for the hair growth factors.

The means for enhancing the activity of the hair growth factors can also take the form of an iontophoretic device as will be explained later. This and other means for enhancing the activity of the said growth factors are now disclosed in greater detail.

20 (a) Other Hair Growth Stimulants

Examples of other substances which themselves possess the ability to stimulate or increase the rate of terminal hair growth include, for example;

Benzaikonium chloride

Benzethonium chloride

Phenol

35 Estradiol

Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

Chlorpheniramine maleate

Chlorophyllin derivatives

Cholesterol

40 Salicylic acid

Cystine

Red pepper tincture

Benzyl nicotinate

dl-Menthol

45 Peppermint oil

Calcium pantothenate

Panthenol

Castor oil

Hinokitiol

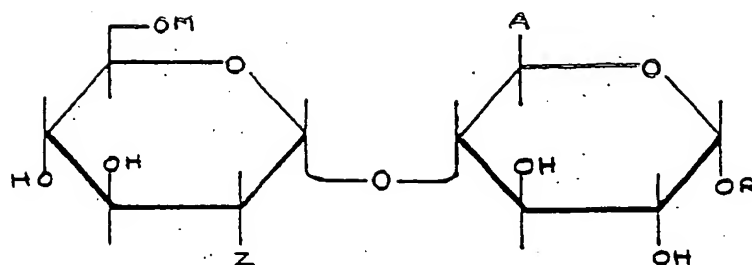
50 Prednisolone

Rescinnol, and

Retinoids, or pharmaceutically acceptable esters, ethers or salts thereof.

Further substances which themselves possess the ability to increase the rate of terminal hair growth include:

55 (i) α -1,4 esterified disaccharides described by Choay S.A. in EP-A-0 064 012, having the structure (1):



(1)

where

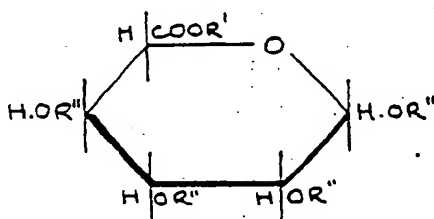
Z represents a functional nitrogen group, such as an azide or a group having the structure -NHB, in which B represents -H or a functional group such as acetyl or sulphate as a salt with an organic or mineral cation;

M represents -H or SO_3M_1 , where M_1 is an organic or metallic cation, particularly an alkali metal; or an acetyl group;

R represents a C_1 to C_4 alkyl radical, especially methyl; or an aryl radical;

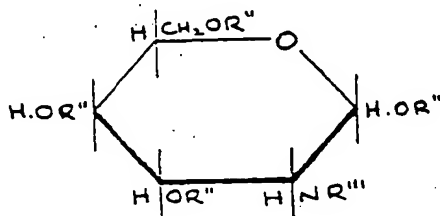
A represents a functional group such as an acid or $-\text{COOR}_1$, where R_1 represents -H or a C_1 to C_4 alkyl radical, especially methyl; or a metal, especially an alkali metal;

(ii) esterified oligosaccharides as described by Unilever in EP-A-0 211 610 including at least one esterified disaccharide unit consisting of a uronic acid residue having the structure (2):



(2)

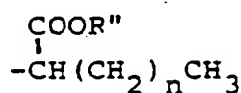
and a hexosamine residue having the structure (3):



(3)

where

R' is C_3 to C_{10} alkyl or



R'' is -H, C_1 to C_4 alkyl, $-\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{M}'$,

R''' is -H, $-\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{CH}_3$, or $-\text{SO}_3\text{M}'$,

M' is -H, or a metallic or organic cation.

n is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 7, and

m is 0 or the integer 1 or 2;

the groups designated R'' being the same or different, one R'' group from each pyranose ring structure being linked by a glycosidic linkage having the configuration α -1,3, α -1,4, β -1,3 or β -1,4; and the $-\text{COOR}'$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}''$ and $-\text{OR}'''$ groups being of either configuration with respect to the pyranose rings;

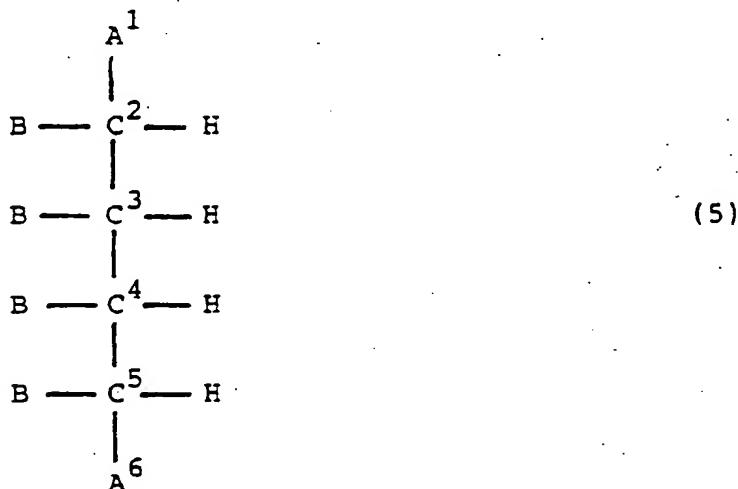
(iii) Minoxidil and its derivatives, as described by the Upjohn Co, in GB 1 167 735.

(iv) Minoxidil glucuronide, as described by Unilever in EP-0 242 967

(v) Minoxidil sulphates, as described by the Upjohn Co., in WO 86/04231.

(vi) Direct proteoglycanase inhibitors, such as 1,10-phenanthroline.

(vii) Glycosaminoglycanase inhibitors, such as aldonolactones and esterified aldonolactones having the structure (5):



where A^1 and A^6 are -H, -CH₃,

$\begin{array}{c} OD \\ | \\ C \end{array} = 0$ or $\begin{array}{c} OD \\ | \\ C \end{array} = 0$

B is OD" or a lactone linkage to position 1 or 6, or -NHCOCH₃

and where D is -H or C₂ to C₈ alkyl,

D' is the remainder of the molecule joined through another C atom at positions 2 to 5 to form a lactone,

D" is -H or C₂ (ie acetyl) to C₄ acyl of either configuration with respect to the backbone of this molecule;

preferred examples of which include:

L-Gaiactono-1,4-lactone

L-Arabin-1,5-lactone

D-Fucono-1,5-lactone

D-Glucaro-1,4-lactone

D-Glucurono-6,3-lactone

Galactaric acid lactone

2-Acetamido-2-deoxygluconolactone

2-Acetamido-2-deoxygalactono-lactone

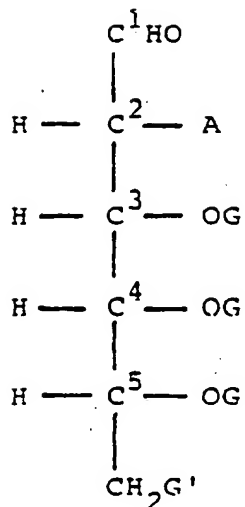
D-Glucaro-1,4:6,3-dilactone

L-Idaro-1,4-lactone

2,3,5-Tri-O-acetyl-D-glucaro-1,4-lactone

2,5-Di-O-acetyl-D-glucaro-1,4:6,3-dilactone

(viii) Glycosaminoglycanase inhibitors, such as monosaccharides and esterified monosaccharides having the structure (6):



(6)

where A is -OG or -NHCOCH₃

G is -H, -SO₃M'', C₂ (ie acetyl) to C₄ acyl

G' is -H or -OG

M'' is -H or a metal cation

wherein the functional groups can be in either configuration with respect to the backbone of the above molecule;

preferred examples of which include:

N-Acetylglucosamine

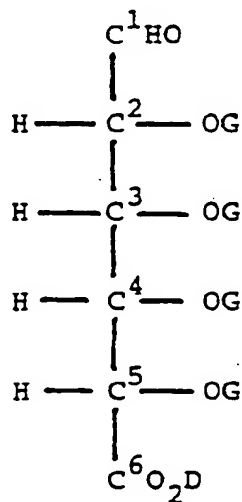
N-Acetylgalactosamine

D-Galactosamine

D-Glucosamine-3-sulphate

N-Acetylmannosamine

(ix) glycosaminoglycan chain cellular uptake inhibitors such as, hexuronic acid and esters thereof which may be represented by the generic structure (7):



(7)

where

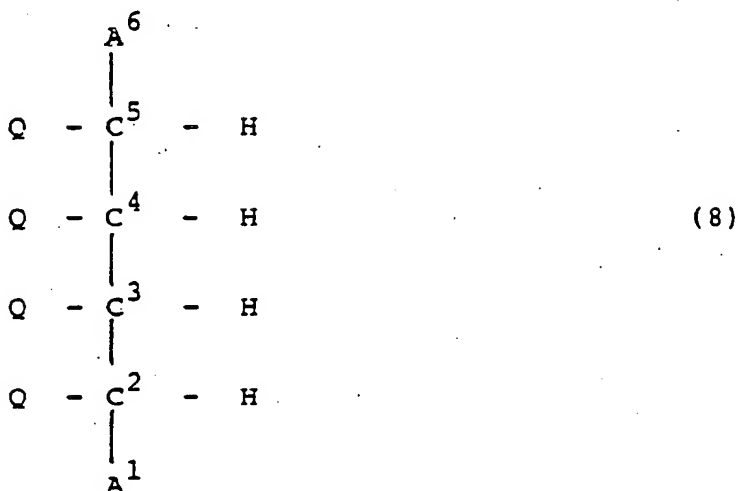
G is -H, -SO₃M'', C₂ (ie acetyl) to C₄ acyl;

D is -H or C₂ to C₈ alkyl

M'' is -H or a metal cation;

wherein the functional groups can be in either configuration with respect to the backbone of the above molecule;

(x) Chemical inhibitors of glycosidase activity chosen from lactams having the structure (8):



where A^1 and A^6 are $-H$, $-CH_3$,

$\begin{array}{c} O \\ | \\ C=O, -CH_2OT \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{c} -NH \\ | \\ -C=O, \end{array}$

A^1 and A^6 being the same or different, and at least one of which being the group:

$\begin{array}{c} -NH \\ | \\ -C=O \end{array}$

in a lactam ring;

and where Q is $-OT'$, $-NHT'$ or a lactam linkage to A^1 or A^6 ;

the Q groups being the same or different, and at least one of which is involved in a lactam linkage;

and where T is the same or different and is chosen from $-H$, $-C_pH_{2p+1}$ or a metal ion,

T' is $-H$ or $-COC_pH_{2p+1}$, and

p is an integer of from 1 to 22;

provided that:

where any of the Q groups is $-OT'$ or $-NHT'$,

then that group or groups can be of either stereochemical configuration with respect to the plane of the ring, preferred examples of which include:

D-glucaro-1,5-lactam

L-Galactono-1,4-lactam,

L-Arabin-1,5-lactam,

D-Fucono-1,5-lactam,

D-Glucaro-1,4-lactam,

D-Glucurono-6,3-lactam,

1,2,5-tri-O-acetyl-D-glucurono-6,3-lactam

2-Acetamido-2-deoxygluconolactam,

2-Acetamido-2-deoxygalactonolactam,

D-Glucaro-1,4:6,3-dilactam,

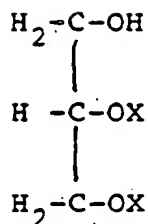
L-Idaro-1,4-lactam,

2,3,5-Tri-O-acetyl-D-glucaro-1,4-lactam,

2,5-Di-O-acetyl-D-Glucaro-1,4:6,3-dilactam,

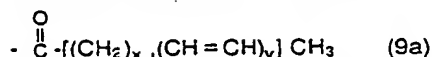
D-glucaro-1,5-lactam ethyl ester;

(xi) chemical activators of protein kinase C enzymes chosen from diacylglycerols having the structure (9):



(9)

10 where X is the same or different and is represented by the grouping:



where x is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 28, and y is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 5;

the R groups being of either stereochemical configuration with respect to the carbon backbone of the
 15 glycerol molecule, the double bonds being of either cis or trans configuration;
 preferred examples of which include:

- 1,2-Dibutanoyl-rac-glycerol
- 1,2-Dihexanoyl-sn-glycerol
- 1,2-Dioctanoyl-rac-glycerol
- 20 1,2-Dioctanoyl-sn-glycerol
- 1,2-Didecanoyl-rac-glycerol
- 1-Oleoyl-2-acetyl-rac-glycerol
- 1-Oleoyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycerol
- 1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol
- 25 1,2-Distearoyl-rac-glycerol
- 1,2-Dipentadecanoyl-sn-glycerol
- 1,2-dipentadecanoyl-rac-glycerol
- 1,2-Dipalmitoyl-rac-glycerol
- 1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol
- 30 1,2-Diseptadecanoyl-rac-glycerol
- 1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycerol
- 1,2-Dioleoyl-rac-glycerol
- 1,2-Diarachidonoyl-sn-glycerol
- 1,2-Dieicosanoyl-sn-glycerol
- 35 1,2-Didoecosanoyl-rac-glycerol, and
- 1,2-Dioctaeicosanoyl-sn-glycerol.

40 (b) Protein Stabilising Agents

As has been stated earlier, the hair growth factor comprises one or more proteins, and therefore its
 benefit in promoting hair growth can be maintained or improved by including a protein stabilising agent in
 the composition according to the invention. As an example of this effect, it is to be noted that the skin
 contains natural proteases which might at least partially degrade the hair growth factor. Therefore, the
 45 presence of protein stabilising agent such as a proteinase inhibitor or a secondary protein for which with the
 hair growth factor, the natural skin proteinase will compete, can protect the hair growth factor until it reaches
 the immediate environment of the hair bulb.

Examples of protein stabilising agents accordingly include:-

- Glycerol
- 50 Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
- Cysteine
- α_2 -Macroglobulin
- Serum, and
- 55 other proteinase inhibitors.

(c) Penetration Enhancers

As has been stated earlier, the presence of a penetration enhancer can potentiate the benefit of the hair growth factor by improving its delivery through the stratum corneum to its site of action in the immediate environment of the hair follicle close to the dermal papilla.

The penetration enhancer can accordingly function in a variety of ways. It can for example, improve the distribution of the hair growth factor on the skin surface or, it can increase its partition into the skin from the composition when applied topically, so aiding its passage to its site of action. Other mechanisms enhancing the benefit of the hair growth factor may also be involved.

Examples of penetration enhancers accordingly include certain non-electrolytes, such as:

2-methyl propan-2-ol

10 Propan-2-ol

Ethyl-2-hydroxypropanoate

Hexan-2,5-diol

PCE(2) ethyl ether

Di(2-hydroxypropyl) ether

15 Pentan-2,4-diol

Acetone

POE(2) methyl ether

2-hydroxypropionic acid

Propan-1-ol

20 1,4 Dioxane

Tetrahydrofuran

Butan-1,4-diol

Other penetration enhancers whose presence in the composition according to the invention can further improve the delivery through the stratum corneum include certain esters, such as:-

25 Propylene glycol dipelargonate

Polyoxypropylene 15 stearyl ether

Octyl alcohol

PCE ester of oleyl alcohol

Oleyl alcohol

30 Lauryl alcohol

Diethyl adipate

Dicapryl adipate

Diisopropyl adipate

Diisopropyl sebacate

35 Dibutyl sebacate

Diethyl sebacate

Dimethyl sebacate

Diethyl sebacate

Dibenzyl sebacate

40 Dibutyl suberate

Diethyl azelate

Dibutyl azelate

Dimethyl azelate

Dibutyl succinate

45 Dibutyl phthalate

Didecyl phthalate

Ethyl myristate

Butyl myristate

Isopropyl palmitate

50 Ethyl laurate

Decyl oleate

2-ethyl-hexyl pelargonate

Isopropyl isostearate

Butyllaurate

55 Benzyl benzoate

Butyl benzoate

Hexyl laurate

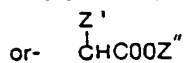
Ethyl caprate

Ethyl caprylate
 Ethyl caproate
 Butyl stearate
 Benzyl salicylate, and
 Ethyl salicylate

Yet further penetration enhancers include esters of pyroglutamic acid having the structure (10):



15 where Z is C₁ to C₃₀ alkyl,



and where Z' and Z'' are the same or different and are each represented by H or the grouping (11):



20 where

u is zero or 1

v is zero, or the integer 1 or 2,

w is zero, or an integer of from 1 to 21

s is zero, or an integer of from 1 to 4,

25 y is zero, or the integer 1 or 2,

z is zero, or an integer of from 1 to 22, and

u + v + w + x + y + z is an integer of from 1 to 22;

provided that when the subgrouping (CH = CH) is present, then the total number of carbon atoms in said grouping is from 10 to 22.

30 Examples of suitable esters of pyroglutamic acid where R in structure (10) is C₁ to C₃₀ alkyl are:

pyroglutamic acid methyl ester

pyroglutamic acid ethyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-propyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-butyl ester

35 pyroglutamic acid n-heptyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-octyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-nonyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-decyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-undecyl ester

40 pyroglutamic acid n-dodecyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-tridecyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-tetradecyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-hexadecyl ester

pyroglutamic acid n-octadecyl ester

45 pyroglutamic acid n-eicosyl ester

pyroglutamic acid iso-propyl ester

pyroglutamic acid 2-methylhexyl ester

pyroglutamic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester

pyroglutamic acid 3,7-dimethyloctyl ester

50 pyroglutamic acid 2-hexyldecyl ester

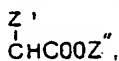
pyroglutamic acid 2-octyldodecyl ester

pyroglutamic acid 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentane ester

pyroglutamic acid methyloctyl ester

Particularly preferred esters of this group are those where Z in structure (10) is C₁ to C₁₄ alkyl, (linear or branched), especially C₁ to C₆ (linear or branched).

Further examples of preferred esters of pyroglutamic acid, where Z in structure (10) is



are those where Z' and/or Z'' having the structure shown for grouping (11), include straight and branched chain, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic groups having from 1 to 22 carbon atoms, such as the alkyl groups:

5 methyl
ethyl
propyl
iso-propyl
butyl
iso-butyl
10 n-valeryl
iso-valeryl
n-caproyl
n-heptyl
n-caprylyl
15 n-capryl
lauryl
myristyl
palmityl
stearyl, and
20 arachidyl.
and the C₁₀₋₂₂ alkenyl groups:
linoleyl
linolenyl
γ-linolenyl
25 arachidonyl, and
columbiny.

Further examples of the grouping (11) also include hydroxyalkyl groups having from 1 to 22 carbon atoms, such as:

30 hydroxymethyl
2-hydroxyethyl
2-hydroxy-n-propyl
3-hydroxy-n-propyl
2-hydroxy-n-butyl
3-hydroxy-n-butyl
35 4-hydroxy-n-butyl
5-hydroxy-n-valeryl
6-hydroxy-n-caproyl
2,3-dihydroxy-n-propyl
2,3-dihydroxy-n-butyl
40 12-hydroxystearyl.

It is to be understood that the above list is not exhaustive, there being many other examples of alkyl or substituted alkyl groups expressed by the above generic grouping (11).

Further specific examples of esters of pyroglutamic acid which are particularly suited to use as penetration enhancers are:

45 2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-propionic acid
methyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-acetate
ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate
ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-butyrate
ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-iso-butyrate
50 ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-valerate
ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caproate
ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-heptylate
ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caprylate
ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-pelargonate
55 ethyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-3-hydroxybutyrate
iso-propyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate
iso-propyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caprylate
n-propyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate

- n-propyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caprylate
- stearyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate
- 12-hydroxystearyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate
- stearyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-stearate
- 5 palmityl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate
- linoleyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate
- linoleyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caprylate
- lauryl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caprylate
- stearyl-2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caprylate
- 10 glyceryl mono(2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate)
- glyceryl mono(2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-caprylate), and
- glyceryl di(2-[pyroglutamoyloxy]-n-propionate).

It is to be understood that the above lists of specific examples of esters of pyroglutamic acid are not exhaustive, there being many other examples expressed by the generic structure of these esters.

- 15 Further examples of penetration enhancers include:-

- Dimethyl sulphoxide
- N,N-Dimethyl acetamide
- N,N-Dimethyl formamide
- 2-Pyrrolidone
- 20 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
- 5-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
- 1,5-Dimethyl-2-pyrrolidone
- 1-Ethyl-2-pyrrolidone
- Phosphine oxides
- 25 Sugar esters
- Tetrahydrofurfural alcohol
- Urea
- Diethyl-m-toluamide, and
- 1-Dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one
- 30

(d) Wetting Agents

- 35 Further examples of penetration enhancers include wetting agents, by which term is meant a surface active agent which, when added to water, causes it to penetrate more easily into, or spread on the surface of another material, by reducing the surface tension of water at the water-air interface; [The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Eighth Edition 1971, pg 937].

By "surface active agent" is meant, any compound that reduces surface tension when dissolved in water or water solutions; [The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Eighth Edition 1971, pg 840].

- 40 By "surface tension", is meant the inward force of the liquid, due to the attraction of the molecules below the surface.

This force varies from one liquid to another, that of water being high compared with that of alcohol, for example; [The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Eighth Edition 1971 pg 841].

- 45 The function of the wetting agent in the composition according to the invention is accordingly to enable the growth factor to be dispersed readily on the skin's surface or on the hair, and to facilitate its penetration into the skin to the region of the hair bulb and the associated dermal papilla cells.

The selection of a wetting agent for this purpose presents a wide range of possibilities known in the art. Particularly preferred examples of wetting agents include the following surface active agents.

- (i) Anionic surface active agents, such as metallic or alkanolamine salts of fatty acids for example
- 50 sodium laurate and triethanolamine oleate;
 - alkyl benzene sulphones, for example triethanolamine dodecyl benzene sulphonate;
 - alkyl sulphates, for example sodium lauryl sulphate;
 - alkyl ether sulphates, for example sodium lauryl ether sulphate [2 to 8 EO];
 - sulphosuccinates, for example sodium dioctyl sulphosuccinate;
 - 55 monoglyceride sulphates, for example sodium glyceryl monostearate monosulphate;
 - isethionates, for example sodium isethionate;
 - methyl taurides, for example Igepon T;
 - acylsarcosinates, for example sodium myristyl sarcosinate;

acyl peptides, for example Maypons and Lamepons;

acyl lactylates,

polyalkoxylated ether glycolates, for example trideceth-7 carboxylic acid;

phosphates, for example sodium dilauryl phosphate.

(ii) Cationic surface active agents, such as amine salts, for example sapamin hydrochloride; quaternary ammonium salts, for example Quaternium 5, Quaternium 31 and Quaternium 18;

(iii) Amphoteric surface active agents, such as imidazol compounds, for example Miranol; N-alkyl amino acids, such as sodium cocaminopropionate and asparagine derivatives; betaines, for example cocamidopropylebetaine

(iv) Nonionic surface active agents, such as fatty acid alkanolamides, for example oleic ethanolamide; esters of polyalcohols, for example Span; polyglycerol esters, for example that esterified with C₁₂₋₁₈ fatty acids and one or several OH groups;

polyalkoxylated derivatives, for example polyoxy:polyoxyethylene stearate;

ethers, for example polyoxyeth lauryl ether;

ester ethers, for example Tween;

amine oxides, for example coconut and dodecyl dimethyl amine oxides.

Mixtures of two or more of the above surface active agents can be employed as wetting agents in the composition according to the invention.

(e) Cationic Polymers

Certain cationic polymers also function as activity enhancers. Particularly preferred cationic polymers for this purpose are chosen from:

Guar Hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride

Quaternium-19

Quaternium-23

Quaternium-40

Quaternium-57

Poly(dipropyldiallylammonium chloride)

Poly(methy- β -propaniodiallylammonium chloride)

Poly(diallylpiperidinium chloride)

Poly(vinyl pyridinium chloride)

Quaternised poly (vinyl alcohol)

Quaternised poly (dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate); and mixtures thereof.

The amount of vehicle in the composition, including water if present, should preferably be sufficient to carry at least a portion of a selected hair growth factor to the skin in an amount which is sufficient effectively to enhance hair growth. The amount of the vehicle can comprise the balance of the composition, particularly where little or no other ingredients are present in the composition. Accordingly, the vehicle or vehicles can comprise from 1 to 99.9999%, preferably from 50 to 99.5% and ideally from 90 to 99% by weight of the compositions.

When the vehicle is an activity enhancer, the amount present when employed in accordance with the invention, will normally be from 0.1 to 50%, preferably from 0.5 to 25% and most preferably from 0.5 to 10% by weight of the composition.

(f) Iontophoresis

A further means for enhancing the activity of the hair growth factors following topical application is the use of iontophoresis. A preferred iontophoretic device for this purpose comprises a pad of absorbent material, such as a nonwoven sheet or sponge, impregnated with a solution containing the growth factors, as herein defined, the pad carrying an electrode, for example in the form of a metallic sheet, through which an electric current can be passed, in order to enhance delivery of the growth factors to and through the epidermal layer of the skin.

Perfume

The composition according to the invention can also optionally comprise a perfume in an amount sufficient to make the composition acceptable to the consumer and pleasant to use. Usually, the perfume will form from 0.01 to 10% by weight of the composition.

Preservation of the Composition

The composition according to the invention is preferably preserved in such a manner that it will enjoy an extended shelf life following manufacture and prior to sale and use. Ideally the composition will have an indefinite shelf life.

It is accordingly apparent that the hair growth factor is likely to be prone to attack by bacteria, moulds and fungi and other microbial influences, particularly at pH values near neutrality that characterise the preferred composition. The shelf-life of the composition can therefore be unacceptably short due to the biodegradation of the growth factor unless steps are taken to preserve the composition.

In order to be preserved, the composition should preferably be free, or substantially free, from viable microbial contaminants that are capable of resulting in microbial spoilage of the composition, and/or biodegradation of the growth factor prior to topical application of the composition to mammalian skin or hair. It is to be understood, however, that the invention is also concerned with compositions, as herein defined, which may contain viable but dormant microorganisms, such as bacterial spores, provided that the conditions of preservation do not result in substantial proliferation of the microorganisms prior to use of the composition.

Examples of methods that can be employed to achieve preservation of the composition, includes the following:

(i) Sterilisation

The composition according to the invention can be preserved by sterilisation to remove or kill substantially all viable microbial contaminants. This can be achieved for example by irradiation using a lethal dose of gamma rays, by heat sterilisation or by ultrafiltration using techniques that are well established in the pharmaceutical industry.

(ii) Extremes of pH value

The composition according to the invention can alternatively be preserved by adjusting its pH to a value that is either too low (e.g. pH <2) or too high (e.g. pH >12) to permit significant proliferation of microbial contaminants. The pH of the composition can accordingly be adjusted to desired high or low values by addition of an alkali or acid as a pH adjustant.

(iii) Chemical Preservative

The composition according to the invention can also be preserved by including in it a chemical preservative which functions to prevent the growth of or kill bacteria, fungi or other microorganisms.

Examples of chemical preservatives include ethanol, benzoic acid, sodium benzoate, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, sodium propionate and the methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid. The amount of chemical preservative that can be incorporated in the composition according to the invention will generally be from 0.05 to 5%, preferably from 0.1 to 2% by weight, the amount chosen being sufficient to arrest microbial proliferation.

(iv) Water activity depressants

The composition according to the invention can also be preserved by the inclusion of a water activity depressant such as glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, sugars and salts, for examples alkali metal halides.

5 sulphates and carboxylates. When employing a water activity depressant, sufficient should be incorporated in the composition according to the invention to reduce the water activity (a_w) from 1 to < 0.9 , preferably to < 0.85 and most preferably < 0.8 , the lowest of these values being that at which yeasts, moulds and fungi will not proliferate.

Other ingredients

10 The composition according to the invention can contain ingredients other than those already mentioned, depending on the form of the intended product. It is, for example, possible to include antiseptics, antioxidants, emulsifiers, colouring agents, detergents and antiinflammatory agents, such as steroidal (e.g., corticosteroids) and non-steroidal (e.g., ibuprofen and its derivatives) compounds.

15 The composition according to the invention can also be employed as a vehicle for a wide variety of cosmetically or pharmaceutically active ingredients, particularly ingredients which have some beneficial effect when applied to the skin other than the promotion of hair growth.

Process

20 The invention also provides a process for the preparation of a composition suitable for topical application to the hair and/or scalp which comprises the step of preparing a composition comprising one or more of the said growth factors together with a cosmetically acceptable vehicle.

Product Form

25 The composition of the invention can be formulated as a liquid, for example as a lotion, shampoo, conditioner or milk for use in conjunction with an applicator such as a roll-ball applicator, or a spray device such as an aerosol can containing propellant, or a container fitted with a pump to dispense the liquid product.

When the composition is contained in a pressurised aerosol container, the propellant in providing an inert headspace within the container will aid in preserving the composition.

30 The composition of the invention can also be solid or semi-solid, for example a stick, cream or gel, for use in conjunction with a suitable applicator or simply a tube, bottle or lidded jar, or as a liquid-impregnated fabric, such as a tissue wipe.

The invention accordingly also provides a closed container containing a composition as herein defined.

Use of the Growth Factor for Inducing, Maintaining or Increasing Hair Growth

40 The invention also provides for the use of the growth factor, as herein defined, for topical application to mammalian hair or skin particularly the scalp, for inducing, maintaining or increasing terminal hair growth, and/or converting vellus hair to growth as terminal hair.

45 The composition of the invention is accordingly primarily intended for topical application to the scalp of the human subject, particularly where the head is already bald or balding, in order to reduce or prevent the onset of baldness.

The invention also provides for the use of the growth factor in the preparation of a therapeutic composition for treating baldness.

50 The amount of the composition and the frequency of application to the hair and/or scalp can vary widely, depending on personal needs, but it is suggested as an example that topical application of from 1 to 5g daily containing from 0.02 to 5mg of the hair growth factor over the period of about two months will in most cases result in an improvement in hair growth.

EVALUATION OF EFFICACY OF HAIR GROWTH FACTORS USING THE RAT MODEL

The Rat Hair Growth Test

The effect of compounds on hair growth was assessed using male albino Wistar rats as an animal model. The rats were chosen from as few litters as possible and were each approximately 42 days of age at the start of the test. Each rat was housed individually to prevent licking.

In each comparison, 10 rats were used in each group and hair growth was assessed as follows:

A small patch of normal skin (4cm x 4cm) on the upper back of each rat was clipped at the start and 0.3 ml of a hair growth stimulant composition (or a control) applied topically twice daily and once on Saturdays and Sundays to each clipped area. The concentration of test compound in the composition was 0.2 mg/ml.

Hair was clipped from the area of the patch twice weekly, collected and weighed at each time point over a standard period of 3 months; and cumulative hair weight calculated. From these data, it was possible to estimate the effect of a hair growth stimulant as a test compound on the amount and duration of hair growth during the experiment. A positive response, ie. an increase of at least 10% by weight of hair after 3 months treatment, compared with a control indicates the potential of the test compound to prevent hair loss and/or reverse baldness in human subjects.

Accordingly, when the growth factors, as herein defined, are assessed either individually or in combination as test compounds by the Rat Hair Growth Test, an increase of at least 10% by weight of hair after 3 months treatment will be obtained. Usually, the 10% by weight minimum value will be attained well before the end of this 3 month period.

EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF HAIR GROWTH FACTORS USING A MITOGENESIS ASSAY

There are several biological assays which can be used to assess the biological activities of the hair growth factors. A preferred assay is the mitogenesis assay, which assesses the ability of the hair growth factors to stimulate DNA synthesis in a test cell line (NIH-3T3).

According to this assay, test cells are rendered quiescent in low serum medium-(DMEM + L-glutamine + 0.2 to 0.5% foetal calf serum) for 24 to 48 hours and the ability of the hair growth factors to increase the uptake of tritiated thymidine into DNA is assessed over a 24 hour period.

Addition of the hair growth factors, either individually or in combination in the preferred amounts as stated hereinbefore, stimulates an increase in the uptake of tritiated thymidine into DNA by at least 10% over the background level in the absence of added hair growth factors, by the end of the standard 24 hour period.

The hair growth factors identified in and isolated from the culture supernatant harvested from cultured dermal papilla cells, as stated earlier, are also able to stimulate cell proliferation of the test cell line either individually or in combination.

A positive response, i.e. an increase of at least 10% in the uptake of tritiated thymidine into DNA compared with a control is indicative of the potential of the test substance to prevent hair loss and/or reverse baldness in human subjects.

EXAMPLES

The invention is illustrated by the following examples.

Example 1

This Example illustrates a lotion according to the invention which is suitable for topical application to the scalp in order to promote hair growth.

The lotion has the following formulation:

	% w/v
Hair growth factor: TGF- α	0.0005
preservative	2
perfume	q.s.
water	to 100

Example 2

This Example illustrates a hair tonic which is suitable for application to hair or scalp.
The hair tonic has the following formulation:

	% w/w
Hair growth factor: TGF- β	0.000002
ethanol	5
perfume	q.s.
water	to 100

Example 3

This Example also illustrates a lotion which is suitable for topical application to the scalp.
The lotion has the following formulation:

	% w/v
Hair growth factor: IGF-1	0.000007
propan-2-ol	1
ethanol	4
perfume	q.s.
Water	to 100

Example 4

This Example also illustrates a hair tonic which is suitable for application to hair or scalp.
The hair tonic has the following formulation:

	% w/v
Hair growth factor: TGF- α	0.000005
IGF-I	0.000007
ethanol	5
perfume	q.s.
water	to 100

Example 5

The following formulation represent a lotion which can be used topically in the treatment of bald or balding male or female heads.

	%w/v
Hydroxyethyl cellulose	0.4
Absolute ethanol	5
Butane-1,3-diol	38.4
Paramethyl benzoate	0.2
Hair growth factor:	
TGF- α	0.000005
TGF- β	0.000001
IGF-1	0.000005
Perfume	1
Water	to 100

Example 6

The following formulation also represent a lotion which can be used topically in the treatment of bald or balding male or female heads.

	%w/v
Hydroxyethyl cellulose	0.4
Absolute ethanol	5
Butane-1,3-diol	38.4
Paramethyl benzoate	0.2
Hair growth factor:	
TGF- α	0.000005
TGF- β	0.000001
IGF-1	0.000005
Minoxidil	0.1
Perfume	1
Water	to 100

Claims

1. A composition suitable for topical application to mammalian skin or hair which comprises:
 - (a) a growth factor chosen from:
 - (i) transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- α),
 - (ii) transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β),
 - (iii) insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1),
 - (iv) fragments thereof of one or more of said growth factors, and
 - (v) mixtures thereof of said growth factors or fragments of said growth factors; and
 - (b) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle for the growth factor or fragments thereof.

2. A composition according to claim 1, in which the total amount of growth factor is sufficient to increase hair growth in the rat, in accordance with the Rat Hair Growth Test, by at least 10% more than that obtainable using a control composition from which the said growth factor has been omitted; the Rat Hair Growth Test comprising the steps of:

- (i) selecting albino Wistar rats each approximately 42 days of age;
- (ii) clipping the hair from a patch of normal skin (4cm x 4cm) on the upper back of each rat;
- (iii) applying to each said clipped patch 0.3 ml of a composition containing 0.2 mg/ml of a hair growth stimulant (or a control), said application taking place twice daily and once on Saturdays and Sundays; and
- (iv) clipping hair from each patch twice weekly over a period of 3 months, said hair clippings being collected and weighed;

the effect on hair growth of a hair growth stimulant as a test compound being assessed as a positive response when the increase in hair growth, as measured by the accumulated weight of hair clippings over the 3 month period is at least 10% greater than that resulting from topical application of a control composition under the same conditions during the same time period.

3. A composition according to claim 1, in which the total amount of growth factor is sufficient to increase the uptake of tritiated thymidine into DNA, in accordance with the mitogenesis assay, by at least 10% more than that obtainable using a control composition from which said growth factor has been omitted; the mitogenesis assay comprising the steps of:

- (i) selecting for the test a NIH-3T3 cell line;
- (ii) rendering said test cells quiescent in low serum medium (comprising 0.5% foetal calf serum) for 48 hours; and
- (iii) assessing the ability of the hair growth factor, compared with a control composition from which the hair growth factor has been omitted, to increase the uptake by said cells of tritiated thymidine into DNA over a 24 hour period;

the potential of a test substance as a hair growth stimulant to prevent hair loss and/or reverse balding in human subjects being assessed as a positive response when an increase of at least 10% in the uptake of tritiated thymidine into DNA compared with that of the control composition is achieved.

4. A composition according to claim 1, 2 or 3, in which the growth factor forms from 0.0002 to 10mg/ml.

5. A composition according to any preceding claim, which comprises from 0.0005 to 30 µg/ml of TGF-

6. A composition according to claim 5, which comprises from 5 to 300 ng/ml of TGF- α .

7. A composition according to any of claims 1 to 4, which comprises from 0.0002 to 20 µg/ml of TGF- β

8. A composition according to claim 7, which comprises from 0.2 to 200ng/ml of TGF- β .

9. A composition according to any claims 1 to 4, which comprises from 0.0002 to 70µg/ml of IGF-1.

10. A composition according to claim 9, which comprises from 2 to 700ng/ml of IGF-1.

11. A composition according to any preceding claim, which additionally comprises a means for enhancing the activity of said growth factor following topical application to the skin.

12. A composition according to claim 11, in which the means for enhancing the activity of said growth factor is another hair growth stimulant.

13. A composition according to claim 12, in which the hair growth stimulant is chosen from:

- (i) α -1,4 esterified disaccharides having the structure (1);
- (ii) esterified oligosaccharides including at least one esterified disaccharide unit consisting of uronic acid residue having the structure (2) and a hexosamine residue having the structure (4);
- (iii) minoxidil and its derivatives;
- (iv) minoxidil glucuronide;
- (v) minoxidil sulphates;
- (vi) direct proteoglycanase inhibitors;
- (vii) glycosaminoglycanase inhibitors;
- (viii) glycosaminoglycan chain cellular uptake inhibitors;
- (ix) glycosidase inhibitors;
- (x) chemical activators of protein kinase C; and (xi) mixtures thereof.

14. A composition according to claim 13, in which the hair growth stimulant is minoxidil.

15. A composition according to claim 13, in which the glycosaminoglycanase inhibitor is an aldonolactone or an esterified aldonolactone having the structure (5).

16. A composition according to claim 13, in which the glycosaminoglycanase inhibitor is a monosaccharide or an esterified monosaccharide having the structure (6).

17. A composition according to claim 13, in which the glycosidase inhibitor is a lactam having the structure (8).

18. A composition according to claim 13, in which the chemical activator of protein kinase C is a diacylglycerol having the structure (9).

5 19. A composition according to claim 11, in which the means for enhancing the activity of said growth factor is a protein stabilising agent.

20. A composition according to claim 19, in which the protein stabilising agent is chosen from:

glycerol

ethylenediaminetetracetic acid

10 cysteine

α_2 -macroglobulin

serum

and mixture thereof

21. A composition according to claim 11, in which the means for enhancing the activity of said growth factor is a penetration enhancer.

22. A composition according to claim 21, in which the penetration enhancer is chosen from:

1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one

dibutyl sebacate

2-hydroxyoctanoic acid

20 esters of pyroglutamic acid having the structure (10) and mixture thereof

23. A composition according to claim 21, in which the penetration enhancer is chosen from surface active agents.

24. A composition according to claim 11, in which the means for enhancing the activity of said growth factor is a cationic polymer.

25 25. A composition according to claim 11, in which the means for enhancing the activity of said growth factor is an iontophoretic device.

26. A method for converting vellus hair to growth as terminal hair, which comprises the step of applying to the scalp in the region of vellus hair an effective amount of the composition according to any preceding claim.

30 27. A method for increasing the rate of terminal hair growth, which comprises the step of applying to the scalp in the region of terminal hair an effective amount of the composition according to any preceding claim.

28. The use of a composition according to any of claims 1 to 25 in the treatment of baldness.

35 29. The use of a growth factor as defined in claim 1, in the preparation of a therapeutic composition for treating baldness.

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54 Cosmetic composition.

57 A composition suitable for topical application to mammalian skin or hair comprises:

(a) a growth factor chosen from:

- (i) transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- α),
- (ii) transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β),
- (iii) insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1),
- (iv) fragments thereof of one or more of said growth factors, and
- (v) mixtures thereof of said growth factors or fragments of said growth factors; and

(b) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle for the growth factor or fragments thereof; the total amount of growth factor being sufficient to increase hair growth in the rat, when the composition is applied topically thereto over a period of no more than 3 months, by at least 10% more than that obtainable using a control composition from which the said growth factor has been omitted, in accordance with the Rat Hair Growth Test.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 30 2755

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
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P,Y	EP-A-0 280 460 (ELI LILLY) * Page 1, lines 28-29; claims *	1	
Y	EP-A-0 190 018 (ONCOGEN) * Claims *	1	
Y	SCIENCE, vol. 229, no. 4714, 16th August 1985, pages 673-675; J.P. TAM: "Physiological effects of transforming growth factor in the newborn mouse" * Page 674, column 3, paragraph 2 - page 675, column 1, paragraph 1; page 674, table 2 *	1	
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			A 61 K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13-11-1989	Examiner WILLEKENS G.E.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	